

Bloomfield Record.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE TOWNSHIP.

S. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

Local correspondence is respectfully solicited. Writers should give their names, as an evidence of authenticity. Contributions, to insure publication, must be sent in as early as Tuesday afternoon.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MAY 8, 1873.

Journalistic History in Bloomfield.

Our competitor in the newspaper line has an article in his last issue, setting forth the status of his paper, and making, or attempting to make, certain explanations. These are directed, we suppose, to the large number of persons who have subscribed for the Record and are still holding out against the persistent importunities they are beset with to take the *Saturday Gazette*. The editor has, in our opinion, signally failed in his explanations. Moreover, he has grossly misrepresented us in his statement of unvarnished facts, in that he deliberately accuses us of "viciousness" etc. It is true, he adroitly and gingerly edges around the present editor of the Record, and vents his wrath upon our former associate; nevertheless, we consider that we are as grossly assailed, and that the attack is therefore the more insidious in its nature.

We claim the privilege of placing ourself right before the people of Bloomfield. The published history of the newspaper business, as it has been recorded during the past four months, is our refutation. We propose to prove conclusively, by the two letters, (published elsewhere) that McDivitt, Davis and Lyon, last summer associated themselves together for the purpose of publishing the original *Gazette* newspaper. The Davis letter explicitly assigns the particular duties each of the three were to assume. We cannot see how in the face of this letter, Mr. Lyon can justify himself in his amazement at what he calls the viciousness and folly of Mr. McDivitt.

It will be seen, by referring to the columns of the *Gazette* as published in December last, that a prospectus was issued for Bloomfield and Montclair paper. The gist of many columns of editorial matter in several numbers of the *Gazette* at that time was, that the paper could not be successfully established and conducted unless a certain income was pledged, which entirely threw into the shade the "Patron Fund" already obtained. Our citizens were called upon to pay for advertising their business, \$100 for a quarter of a column per year! \$25 for one inch per year! We were distinctly told that the paper could not be sustained in the place without such a subsidy. A meeting was called by the editors and held December 9th at the Centre School House, for the purpose of establishing the future of the *Gazette* on this basis. Mr. Lyon explicitly stated that \$10,000 per annum was necessary to meet the expenses of printing, publishing, editor's salary, etc. The "developments" made by Mr. McDivitt at that meeting are yet fresh in the memories of the gentlemen who were present. If there had been heretofore the slightest hope for this brilliant subsidizing scheme, it was now clean gone forever. The "opening" of the batteries had opened the eyes of all who were there.

It was just here that our connection with this newspaper business begins. We saw that Mr. McDivitt, then a stranger to us, had been shamefully misused. We sought his acquaintance, convinced that the prospects of Mr. Lyon were ruined, and that the field was now open for the establishment of a newspaper upon an equitable basis—precisely the same basis contemplated by Mr. McDivitt at the outset. We issued our announcement and voluntary subscriptions for the Record came in beyond our most sanguine expectations. The revelation was so complete and so sudden, that the editors of the *Gazette*, (who yet had two numbers of their old series to publish) came out in a double leaded article on Jan. 11, 1873, which contained these words:

"As we have no penchant for fruitless controversy, and as that cannot afford to accommodate ourselves, or the benefit of others in the getting up of such an impudent rivalry that would probably arise, we deem it better to retire from the field which these absurd persons are so anxious to cultivate."

Therefore whatever views we may entertain of the motives, manners, and time of getting into being we cannot but consider the rash and daring efforts of our town to add allistical features and offer no impediment to the prosperity of this new aspirant for public favor.

Mr. Lyon speaks of the "cultured minds of these villages." We beg to be informed as to what he defines mental culture when he insists that his readers were under a "misapprehension" as to the interpretation of the extracts we have quoted.

A terrible disaster happened on Sabbath afternoon at Dixton, III. The rate of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches at a point in Rock River, just below the iron bridge. Here some two or three hundred persons, including many women and children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony, when, suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below. Some sixty persons were drowned and twenty others more or less injured. The bridge was of iron, Trussell's pattern, and elevated about twenty-five feet above the river, which was twenty feet deep. The cause of this distressing disaster is attributed to the defective nature of this Trussell bridge. It was incapable of sustaining an unequally distributed weight.

Mr. Frank W. Potter, editor of the Newark Evening Courier, who recently received the appointment as U. S. Consul at Marquette, will leave for that city next week.

John W. Foster, Esq., will edit the Courier during his absence.

The Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1872.

FRIEND C. M. DAVIS.—I am sorry that your name appears on the Bloomfield *Gazette* in connection with Wm. P. Lyon's under the circumstances. I am very sure it should not. I am as sure you cannot afford to continue it there, knowing as you do all the circumstances in the case. It looks to me and my friends, and others, as though you approved of W. P. Lyon's course, and in fact was one with him in his treatment of me in gobbling up the Bloomfield paper, which really belongs to me. I repeat, you cannot afford to be identified with this piece of almost unparalleled villainy and treachery on the part of W. P. Lyon. No one but a *trusted* friend could ever have the opportunity of such treachery. I have not been idle since I saw you, in regard to this matter. I have my batteries almost ready to open fire. You know the agreement between Lyon and myself, a verbal one though it was. Only the trusted can betray you. I had implicit confidence in W. P. Lyon's honesty and integrity. Please let me hear from you in regard to this matter. I shall await an early reply.

Very respectfully,

J. R. McDivitt.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 8th 1872.

FRIEND McDIVITT.—In reply to your favor of yesterday, I would say that I do not regard the association of my name with Mr. Lyon's as a matter of regret, or if it makes me responsible for his acts as publisher. I am simply editor with him. I have nothing to do with the publication. I collect no bills, give no receipts, make no bargains of any kind, I simply assist in editing the *Gazette*.

I had better repeat what I have before stated to you. When you called on me at my house last summer and suggested the publication of a paper, asking me to edit it, and offering to pay me for the same, I replied that Mr. Lyon had for some time been considering the matter and that he wished me to be leading editor. I said I could do nothing without consulting him. We therefore called on Mr. Lyon together. After talking the matter over, it was concluded to go right on with the paper. I was simply to write and give editorial assistance generally, Mr. Lyon was to have it printed; you were to attend to the advertising. This was the general outline; particulars I suppose were to be settled between you and Mr. Lyon.

Three numbers have been issued. I have received no compensation and expect none. It do my little share of the work for the good of Bloomfield. A good paper established here will be a great benefit to the place. I am willing to do my share of the preparatory work for nothing. If there is any loss I do not share it, others will make it good. It is no easy matter to publish a paper. Mr. Lyon has given a great deal of valuable time to it. What idea he has of its future, after the twelve numbers are issued, I do not know; it does not concern me pecuniarily. I only hope it will be a good paper and a permanent one. I also hope that Mr. Lyon will not be a loser after all his labor. I am sorry that any disagreement between you and Mr. Lyon has taken place. I wish it could be headed without further unpleasantness. I do not see now the public good can be served, or your own interest benefited by "opening" your "batteries." I rather think we will all be hurt by it. Hoping you may yet be satisfied without disturbing your peace, I am

Yours truly,

CHAS. M. DAVIS.

Bloomfield and Montclair.

The Montclair Railway Company have recently published a valuable work entitled "How's on the MONTCLAIR." It is a neat pamphlet, somewhat in the style of Railway Guides, filled with interesting details of towns and illustrations descriptive of the various towns through which this line of travel is located. The advantages of shortened distance, avoidance of the tunnel, and long ferrage, must eventually make the Montclair a thoroughly popular and favorite route for travel.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Knox, on Sunday morning last concluded his discourse upon Temperance, which was listened to with profound attention and interest. In the course of this sermon the aggressive nature of the making and vending of liquors was alluded to—it's rapid spread and increase throughout the land, and the same was illustrated by statistics. Bringing the matter directly home it was shown that in Bloomfield township, where \$35,000 was devoted annually to preaching and teaching in our churches and schools, \$37,000 was annually spent for intoxicating beverages. This and other citations of a local nature, intended to witness the in aggressiveness, before our people, was made a powerful argument in favor of a stringent temperance law.

The reverend speaker took occasion to show the heavy responsibility resting upon everybody, their moral accountability for the evils resulting from the legalized sale and use of liquor; that Christian people, by consenting to it, were accessory to the murders, suicides, and casualties resulting from intemperance.

In the evening, the anniversary of the Bloomfield Union Trade Society was held in the M. E. Church, which was filled to overflowing. After reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, the anthem "Beautiful Zion" was sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy then made some remarks, the purport of which was that the exercises of the evening by common consent would be conducted in the interests of the Temperance cause. A number of speakers would address the meeting, and their time would be limited to ten minutes each.

Dr. K. then put in his ten minutes, tersely explaining the difference between moral and legal intemperance. He was in favor of the former as relating to the drinker and the latter as to the seller of liquor. He held that intemperance was a disease, and that had a right to enact laws to stay its progress in our community just as much as in New York they enforce a law to prevent the entrance and spread of cholera and yellow fever in that city.

Rev. Mr. Spillmeyer followed in a clear and forcible impromptu in which he explained the poisonous nature of wine, and illustrated the difference between moral and legal intemperance.

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(Communicated.)

Temperance.

We hail the united movement on the part of several of our churches in this good cause as most auspicious. There is perhaps no field of Christian labor in which they can engage which has such promise as this one, both in the good to be accomplished in reforming the inebriate, and also in the reflex influence which such a work will have upon the entire membership of the churches. It is a work peculiarly adapted to develop the Christian graces of love and sympathy—by bringing the membership of the churches into actual contact with the attendant miseries of intemperance. Surely the poor drunkard is to be pitied and not despised, as he is too often; for, in the great majority of cases, as we now clearly demonstrate, intemperance is a species of disease, affecting not only the physical powers, but also the intellectual and moral faculties of man. Who then are so well qualified to reach the poor drunkard and influence him for good, as the professed followers of the despised Nazarene, who went about doing good? Far be it from us to cast reflections upon any one who is regular in attendance upon the sanctuary, upon the Sabbath and upon the evening prayer meetings of the week; for all this they are to be commended; but we do believe also, that a month of earnest labor, actuated by the divine spirit of love, to reform the inebriate, will bring a man nearer the Master than years of attendance upon church services such as is given by the average church member. And we may even go farther, and say that we doubt not there are those who perhaps dare not profess to be Christians, but whose hearts are powerfully affected by sympathy for the poor drunkard and his family, labor in and out of season to reform him, will in the last great day be astonished when met by the King with the welcome: "Come, blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." For I was abhored, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." And their astonished souls will question: "Lord, when saw we thee abhungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?" And the King shall graciously explain: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." And whom does the King call his brethren? Is not the drunkard his brother, and is not even the rum seller his brother too? The King's own definitions of who his brethren are, may be gathered from his own precious words as follows: "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." But go ye and learn what that meaneth,—"I will have mercy and not sacrifice—for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." And again: "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." And who are so "lost" at the drunkard's door, as the drunkard's maker? Not merely are more "lost" than the two classes, and therefore is it that the labor of reforming them by the mighty loves of love and sympathy become peculiarly appropriate to professed Christians.

We trust that the Union Meeting at the Methodist church, on last Sabbath evening, is but the precursor for down-right, earnest, practical work in the cause of temperance, not only by each of the churches, but by each and every member connected with them. And we would counsel frequent repetitions of these Union Meetings, for the purpose of deepening the interest already felt, and to give direction to the movement.

CRYSTAL SPRING.—This name has of late been spoken of as a very appropriate name by which to designate that part of our township commonly called the Morris neighborhood. The latter cognomen has for a long time been distasteful to the residents of that locality, knowing which we have for want of a better name, designated it as North Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY.—A meeting of the Directors of this Association was held on the Eleventh of May on Friday evening last, for the purpose of considering the plans of the contemplated building, a description of which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago. The subscription books were also exhibited, showing a considerable acquisition in new stockholders. Ways and means were discussed with reference to pushing forward the work of obtaining further subscriptions. Considerable indiguation and surprise was manifested in regard to an article reflecting severely upon the Association which had appeared in the last issue of the *Gazette*.

STATE ITEMS.

General Theodore Runyon, the newly appointed Chancellor, was sworn into office May 1st in the Circuit Court room by Judge Depp.

Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, is to deliver the address at the opening of the Scientific School at Princeton on June 24th.

Governor Parker on the 29th ult. reprimanded Luigi Lusignani, the Italian convicted of murdering his wife, and who was sentenced to be hung at Morristown on Thursday.

The reprimand has been extended for weeks in order that additional arguments may be offered in his behalf.

A meeting was held in South Orange on Monday night in the temperance interest.

The citizens are fully aroused and a movement well organized to place South Orange in line with Chatham and Montclair.

Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, formerly of Newark, died on Friday last in New York, at the age of 74. Dr. Parker has been widely known throughout the country as a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, editor and publisher.

Ten thousand emigrants are en route to the United States, from Liverpool.

The public debt statement shows a reduction in April of \$2,247,485.60.

Hon. Gales Ames has been attacked by paralysis and no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The Turkish government has made a heavy purchase of American rifles, having issued orders for 500,000 from rifles.

A grand review of troops of the Russian army took place in St. Petersburg on May 1st.

Over 60,000 men were in line, passing before his Majesty, Emperor William of Germany,

in whose honor the review was given.

The troops presented a splendid appearance, and the perfect evolution was loudly cheered by the assembled multitude.

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remarks, and took occasion to pay tribute to the excellent singing in the choir. He was glad to hear the keynote sounded by the worthy President, Legal Opinion. He stated that in every instance when this question had been submitted to the people it had succeeded by round majorities, and mentioned Montclair, Chatham, Vineland, etc.

Dr. Macfarlan spoke at considerable length, stating that it had been his lot to witness the evils and effects of intemperance in institutions of New York. His remarks were, in their style, very dramatic, and the Doctor succeeded in depicting the horrors of the bowl in vivid colors.

Dr. Sturtevant ably brought up the rear, in a short speech, and concluded with a hope that the work which had been so nobly inaugurated would not be relinquished; that there would be no retreat sounded.

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT.—The concert which is to take place on Wednesday evening next at the residence of Mr. A. T. Morris, Esq., will in its scope and character be unusually attractive. Mr. Morris has spared no pains or expense in securing fine talent for the occasion. Prof. Antonio L. Morris will preside at the organ. Miss Kate Reedie and Miss Mary Nunez, vocalists of known ability, have been engaged, and it is expected that Mr. E. Halsey, flutist, will be present. The best native talent in the way of instrumental music, violinists, pianists, etc., will also contribute to make this a choice entertainment. The price of the tickets has been fixed at one dollar, and may be had at the Post Office, and the Committee on the Montclair and D. L. & W. trains. The proceeds are for the benefit of Hope Chapel Sunday School.

ECLECIAN SOCIETY.—The annual election of officers in this Society was held on Monday evening last, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: President, P. W. Lyon; Vice President, J. M. Chalmers; Treasurer, D. G. Garrabrant; Cor. Secretary, J. B. Maxfield; Rec. Secretary, E. Oakes. The reports of the various officers for the past year were read, showing that the Society, as it has heretofore been, is in a flourishing and prosperous condition; the Reading Room well patronized, and the outlook for the future, in view of the new Library with which the Society will be identified, most encouraging and gratifying.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the popular orator and advocate, will deliver a lecture in Montclair on Monday evening next, the 12th inst., in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gough will afford our fellow-citizens a rare opportunity to witness and appreciate the marvelous power which he exercises over an audience.

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DRYED FRUITS.—The above having made several preparations for the current season, is now ready to supply good and reliable articles.

JOHN RAEMACH, Cor. Midland and Madison Streets.

1873. JOHN RAEMACH, 1873.

FLORIST,

GREENHOUSES ADJOINING ARCHDEACON'S HOTEL.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

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